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8                   UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9                   WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
10                  AT TACOMA  
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12                  PORT OF VANCOUVER USA,  
13                  Plaintiff,  
14                  v.  
15                  BNSF RAILWAY COMPANY,  
16                  Defendant.

CASE NO. 3:24-cv-06033-DGE

ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO  
CONFIRM ARBITRATION  
AWARD (DKT. NO. 24) AND  
DENYING MOTION TO VACATE  
(DKT. NO. 21)

16                  **I       INTRODUCTION**

17       Before the Court are cross-motions to confirm an arbitration award (Dkt. No. 24) or to  
18   vacate the same (Dkt. No. 21.) This case concerns a dispute between the Port of Vancouver  
19   USA (“POV”) and BNSF Railway Company (“BNSF”), regarding the rates BNSF charges to  
20   other railways that use POV facilities, and related issues. In a previous iteration of this case, this  
21   Court dismissed an action seeking to enforce an arbitral award, finding that the Panel’s decision  
22   was too ambiguous for judicial enforcement. *Port of Vancouver USA v. BNSF Ry. Co.*, 717 F.  
23   Supp. 3d 1016 (W.D. Wash. 2024). On remand, the Parties agreed on questions to be answered  
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1 by the Panel in response to the Court’s order, and the Panel issued a new opinion, over a dissent.  
 2 (See Dkt. No. 27 at 7–8.) BNSF now argues that the Panel exceeded the scope of this Court’s  
 3 leave to remand, while POV argues that the Panel appropriately addressed the issues raised in the  
 4 Court’s prior order. The Court agrees with POV that the Panel acted within the scope of this  
 5 Court’s remand order, and accordingly GRANTS the motion to confirm and DENIES the motion  
 6 to vacate.

## 7                   **II         BACKGROUND**

8                   In 2008, POV and BNSF entered into a contract, the West Vancouver Freight Access and  
 9 Industrial Track Agreement (“WVFAA”) that designates BNSF as the “Exclusive Rail Operator”  
 10 at POV. (Dkt. No. 21 at 7.) The contract contains a mandatory arbitration clause, and since  
 11 2020, the Parties have been arbitrating a series of disputes. (*Id.*) There are three discreet issues  
 12 in dispute here: 1) the rates that BNSF charges to competitor railways, namely Union Pacific  
 13 (“UP”), for access to POV, 2) the geographic areas in which those rates apply, and 3) BNSF’s  
 14 placement of “alien cars”—meaning “BNSF rail cars not destined for, or originating from, Port  
 15 tenants”—on POV property. (*Id.*) An arbitration Panel issued a Partial Final Award on May 9,  
 16 2022 and a Final Award on December 19, 2022, which were confirmed by stipulation. *Port of*  
 17 *Vancouver USA v. BNSF Ry. Co*, Case No. 3:23-cv-05109-JNW, Dkt. Nos. 19-1, 19-2, 20 (W.D.  
 18 Wash. June 7, 2023) (“*Port of Vancouver I*”). Two weeks later, POV brought suit seeking  
 19 enforcement of the judgment based on BNSF’s alleged noncompliance. *Port of Vancouver USA*,  
 20 717 F. Supp. 3d at 1020.

21                   This Court dismissed the enforcement action, holding that the arbitration Panel’s decision  
 22 was ambiguous as to each of the disputed issues. As to rates, the Panel stated it was “‘not  
 23 prepared to act as a rate-setting board’ and imposed only a ‘requirement that BNSF offer to UP  
 24

1 customers switching rates no greater than rates BNSF offers to its own linehaul customers  
 2 bringing comparable quantities and characteristics of freight under similar conditions.”” *Id.* at  
 3 1024. The Panel “expected the Port and BNSF to develop a mutually satisfactory schedule of  
 4 rates.” *Id.* (alteration omitted). But the Court noted that “[t]he Panel's comments of what it  
 5 ‘expects’ and what BNSF ‘could’ do provide little to work with in terms of concrete  
 6 instructions.” *Id.* Because “[t]his commentary contains no standard or calculation capable of  
 7 application with amount of certainty” the Court could not enforce it. *Id.* at 1025.

8 As to the second issue, the Panel noted that the WVFAA “appears to contemplate  
 9 competitive access to the entire Port (with the exceptions noted in Article III § 3 A (iii))” but it  
 10 failed to address whether areas other than Terminals 4 and 5 were included within this access,  
 11 did not interpret the exceptions in the agreement, and “fail[ed] to define ‘access’ in any  
 12 measurable way.” *See id.* (emphasis omitted). As to the final issue, the Panel ordered BNSF to  
 13 pay a rate of \$7 per car for storage of alien cars on POV property, but failed to specify whether  
 14 the rate applied prospectively, and “did not say whether the presence of *any* alien car violates the  
 15 agreement.” *Id.* at 1026. On these grounds, the Court dismissed POV’s enforcement action, for  
 16 the parties to resolve the outstanding issues through further arbitration. *See id.*

17 After this Court’s order, the Parties designated three questions to be answered by the  
 18 arbitration Panel on remand:

- 19     1.1 How to determine what constitutes a reasonable and customary rate for ...  
     Commercial Access;
- 20     1.2 What did the Panel mean by “access to the entire Port (with the exceptions noted in  
       Article III § 3 A (iii),” and whether that included “shippers located at Terminals 2 and  
       3;” and
- 21     1.3 Whether, under what circumstances, and to what extent BNSF is permitted to bring  
       [alien] rail cars on to Port property,” and if so “was the \$7 per car damages  
       established by the Panel intended to apply prospectively.”

1 (Dkt. No. 27 at 7–8.) The Panel consisted of three members, two of whom were party arbitrators  
 2 selected by each of the Parties, respectively, and the third jointly selected as Panel chair. (Dkt.  
 3 No. 25 at 1.) The same Panel issued both the initial opinion and the new decision on remand.  
 4 (See Dkt. No. 21 at 27.)

5 On December 12, 2024, the Panel issued a Statement of Reasons for Award Upon  
 6 Remand (“2024 Remand Award”), addressing the issues designated by the Parties and the  
 7 Court’s order. (See Dkt. No. 24-1.) As to rates, the Panel found that “BNSF has imposed  
 8 notably higher rates for the Port compared to its competing Pacific coast ports. . . . The notably  
 9 higher rates BNSF charges at the Port demonstrates that notwithstanding the Panel’s award,  
 10 BNSF has continued the course that gave rise to the POV’s claims and which the final Award  
 11 was intended to correct.” (*Id.* at 10.) The best measure of “reasonable and customary rates” is  
 12 the rate schedule that BNSF charges at other Pacific coast ports, which is Switching Book 8005-  
 13 E. (*Id.*) The Panel further noted that “BNSF’s imposition of substantially higher rates at the Port  
 14 as opposed to those charged at competing ports removes any doubt that POV’s contentions about  
 15 BNSF’s discriminatory conduct are well taken.” (*Id.* at 13.) Therefore, the Panel held:

16 [T]he terms of the WVFAA require BNSF to offer switching rates to UP shippers at the  
 17 Port consistent with such rates charged to UP shippers at other nearby Pacific Coast  
 18 ports. For this purpose, the Switching Book 8005-E rates for those ports shall be  
 19 presumed reasonable and customary and applied by BNSF for commercial access to the  
 20 Port from the date of confirmation of this Remand Award pending agreement by the  
 21 Parties that adjustments are necessary to account for switching cost differences or  
 22 competitive considerations relevant to the purposes of this award[.]

23 (*Id.*) Anticipating that there would be further disputes as to rates requiring resolution, the Panel  
 24 provided a mechanism to resolve those disputes:

If the Parties, after good faith negotiations, cannot agree whether any adjustments to the  
 23 Switching Book 8005-E rates are necessary to account for switching cost differences or  
 24

1 competitive considerations relevant to the purposes of this award, the dispute, upon  
 2 notice by either Party to the other, shall be finally settled by final offer arbitration.  
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(*Id.*, *see also id.* at 13–14 (specifying final offer arbitration process)).

4 As to access, the Panel “clarifie[d] that the Final Award granted Commercial Access to  
 5 all customers in the Port except those excluded by Section 3.A.(iii) (a), (b), or (c), when Exhibit  
 6 F is read to apply only to Terminals 4 & 5.” (*Id.* at 15.) And as to alien cars, the Panel held that

7 [T]he WVFAA does not permit BNSF to intentionally bring alien cars onto Port property  
 8 or to store them there. The Panel’s statement in its Final Award that “some rail cars not  
 9 destined for POV tenants may from time to time be included in switching cars” merely  
 10 acknowledged that it was likely that alien cars would occasionally and inadvertently end  
 11 up on Port property.

12 The Panel did not intend the \$7 per car rate established in the Final Award to apply after  
 13 the date of the Final Award. Whatever remedy is available to the Port for BNSF’s  
 14 inadvertent conveyance or storage of alien cars on Port Property after December 19, 2022  
 15 (the effective date of the final order) was not addressed by the Final Order.

16 (*Id.*) One member of the Panel, BNSF’s party appointee, dissented, arguing that the Panel  
 17 impermissibly modified the prior Final Award, violating the doctrine of *functus officio*. (*Id.* at  
 18 17–18.) The majority reached its conclusions without citation to evidence, the dissent charged,  
 19 and impermissibly fashioned a new remedy not agreed to by the parties. (*Id.* at 19–21.) In sum,  
 20 “[t]he majority has not clarified the Panel’s prior Award, it has reversed it.” (*Id.* at 22.)

21 Following the 2024 Remand Award, POV petitioned this Court for confirmation, while  
 22 BNSF moved to vacate, and argues that the Court should remand to a new Panel. (See Dkt. Nos.  
 23 21, 24.)

### 24 III      **LEGAL STANDARD**

25 Under the Federal Arbitration Act (“FAA”), 9 U.S.C. § 9, “at any time within one year  
 26 after the award is made any party to the arbitration may apply to the court so specified for an  
 27 order confirming the award, and thereupon the court must grant such an order unless the award is  
 28

1 vacated, modified, or corrected as prescribed in sections 10 and 11 of this title.” Among those  
 2 grounds for vacatur, BNSF invokes §10(a)(4), under which a district court should vacate the  
 3 award “where the arbitrators exceeded their powers.” 9 U.S.C. §§ 10; (*See* Dkt. No. 21 at 14–  
 4 15.) However, the Court does not review an arbitral award *de novo*. Rather, “judicial review of  
 5 an arbitrator’s decision ‘is both limited and highly deferential.’” *Barnes v. Logan*, 122 F.3d 820,  
 6 821 (9th Cir. 1997). “An award will not be set aside unless it manifests a complete disregard of  
 7 the law. Thus, an award must be confirmed if the arbitrators even arguably construed or applied  
 8 the contract and acted within the scope of their authority.” *Id.* (internal citation omitted).

9 Likewise, the Court’s review of whether an arbitrator exceeded their authority is highly  
 10 deferential. An arbitrator exceeds its authority “not when they merely interpret or apply the  
 11 governing law incorrectly, but when the award is ‘completely irrational,’ or exhibits a ‘manifest  
 12 disregard of law.’” *Kyocera Corp. v. Prudential-Bache Trade Servs., Inc.*, 341 F.3d 987, 997  
 13 (9th Cir. 2003) (internal citations omitted). “An award is completely irrational ‘only where the  
 14 arbitration decision fails to draw its essence from the agreement.’” *Aspic Eng’g & Constr. Co. v.  
 15 ECC Centcom Constructors LLC*, 913 F.3d 1162, 1166 (9th Cir. 2019) (quoting *Comedy Club,  
 16 Inc. v. Improv W. Assocs.*, 553 F.3d 1277, 1288 (9th Cir. 2009)). “An arbitration award ‘draws  
 17 its essence from the agreement’ if the award is derived from the agreement, viewed ‘in light of  
 18 the agreement’s language and context, as well as other indications of the parties’ intentions.’” *Id.*  
 19 (quoting *Bosack v. Soward*, 586 F.3d 1096, 1106 (9th Cir. 2009)).

20 In its motion for vacatur, BNSF further invokes a common law doctrine known as *functus  
 21 officio*. (Dkt. No. 21 at 14.) Under this doctrine, “an arbitrator may not redetermine an  
 22 arbitration award.” *Int’l Bhd. of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of Am., AFL-*

1      *CIO, Loc. 631 v. Silver State Disposal Serv., Inc.*, 109 F.3d 1409, 1411 (9th Cir. 1997)

2      (“*Teamsters*”). The rationale for this doctrine is that

3      It is (a) fundamental common law principle that once an arbitrator has made and  
 4      published a final award his authority is exhausted and he is *functus officio* and can do  
 5      nothing more in regard to the subject matter of the arbitration. The policy which lies  
 6      behind this is an unwillingness to permit one who is not a judicial officer and who acts  
 7      informally and sporadically, to re-examine a final decision which he has already  
 8      rendered, because of the potential evil of outside communication and unilateral influence  
 9      which might affect a new conclusion. The continuity of judicial office and the tradition  
 10     which surrounds judicial conduct is lacking in the isolated activity of an arbitrator[.]

11     *McClatchy Newspapers v. Cent. Valley Typographical Union No. 46, Int'l Typographical Union*,  
 12     686 F.2d 731, 734 (9th Cir. 1982), *amended sub nom. McClatchy Newspaper v. LOCAL 46*  
 13     (9th Cir. Sept. 22, 1982) (quoting *La Vale Plaza, Inc. v. R. S. Noonan, Inc.*, 378 F.2d 569, 572  
 14     (3d Cir. 1967)).

15     But the Ninth Circuit recognizes three exceptions to *functus officio*: “It has been  
 16     recognized in common law arbitration that an arbitrator can correct a mistake which is apparent  
 17     on the face of his award, complete an arbitration if the award is not complete, and clarify an  
 18     ambiguity in the award.” *Teamsters*, 109 F.3d at 1411 (quoting *McClatchy*, 686 F.2d at 734 n.1).  
 19     The second exception, completion, “applies when an arbitration award fails to resolve an issue or  
 20     ‘specify the remedy in definite terms.’” *Id.* The third exception, ambiguity, “applies when ‘the  
 21     award, although seemingly complete, leaves doubt whether the submission has been fully  
 22     executed.’” *Id.* (quoting *La Vale Plaza*, 378 F.2d at 573.) Some courts have “comingled” these  
 23     two exceptions. *Id.*

#### IV      ANALYSIS

##### A. The Ambiguity Exception to the *Functus Officio* Doctrine Applies

24     BNSF advances a global argument, that the Panel violated the doctrine of *functus officio*  
 25     by redetermining matters that had already been determined in the 2022 Final Award. (Dkt. No.

1 21 at 14, 16–17.) The Court disagrees. First, the ambiguity exception to *functus officio* applies  
 2 here. As noted *supra*, the Ninth Circuit recognizes such an exception. *Teamsters*, 109 F.3d at  
 3 1411. In a case strikingly similar to this matter, the Second Circuit recently held that the  
 4 ambiguity exception applies. *Smarter Tools Inc. v. Chongqing SENCI Imp. & Exp. Trade Co.*,  
 5 57 F.4th 372, 381 (2d Cir. 2023). In that case, the district court held that the arbitrator “exceeded  
 6 his authority in issuing an award that does not meet the standard of a reasoned opinion” and thus  
 7 remanded “to the arbitrator for clarification of his findings.” *Id.* at 377–378. After remand, the  
 8 parties filed cross motions to confirm or vacate the award, and the district court confirmed,  
 9 finding that the amended award provided rationale for its findings. *Id.* at 378. The Second  
 10 Circuit affirmed, holding that “remand in such circumstances [does not] undermine the *functus*  
 11 *officio* doctrine’s purpose, which is to prevent arbitrators from changing their rulings after  
 12 issuance due to outside influence by an interested party.” *Id.* at 381. Rather, “the rationale for a  
 13 remand under these circumstances is consistent with this Circuit’s exception to the *functus officio*  
 14 doctrine for remand of an ambiguous award for clarification.” *Id.* The Court held that the  
 15 arbitrator clarified the award “consistent with the parties’ intent that the arbitrator issue a  
 16 reasoned award,” and rejected arguments for vacatur under FAA § 10(a)(4) and § 11. *Id.* at 381–  
 17 383.

18 So too here, it would strain credulity to say that the arbitrator exceeded its authority by  
 19 redetermining issues previously decided, and was subject to improper influence, when it was  
 20 responding to an order of this Court requiring it to add specificity to an order that had been too  
 21 vague and indefinite. To the contrary, it is unclear how the arbitration Panel on remand could  
 22 have responded to this Court’s order, and answered the questions posed by the Parties, without  
 23 revisiting the prior award to some extent. To apply *functus officio* here would put the arbitrator  
 24

1 into a Catch-22: one decision of this Court would hold that the arbitrator’s award was too  
 2 indefinite to enforce, another would hold that the arbitrator’s decision cannot be effectively  
 3 amended. The Court will not impose that result.

4                   **B. The Arbitrator Did Not Exceed Its Authority By Setting Rates or Providing a**  
 5                   **Dispute Resolution Process**

6                 Next, BNSF attacks the Panel’s 2024 Remand Award as to rate setting, arguing that “by  
 7 imposing specific presumptive rates, the majority substantively reversed its prior determination  
 8 rejecting the Port’s request to impose exactly those rates and finding that it was ill equipped to  
 9 set rates.” (Dkt. No. 21 at 17.) BNSF argues the Panel further “exceeded its powers by  
 10 mandating a new arbitration process to resolve rate disputes, despite having expressly disclaimed  
 11 authority to do so in the Final Award, and notwithstanding the existing arbitration clause to  
 12 which the parties agreed.” (*Id.*) The Court disagrees.

13                 In the 2022 Final Award, the Panel required “BNSF [to] promptly create a schedule of  
 14 the various applicable reasonable and customary switching rates to be charged,” but it did not set  
 15 a schedule of rates. *Port of Vancouver USA*, 717 F. Supp. 3d at 1021. Rather, the Panel  
 16 “expected the Port and BNSF to develop a mutually satisfactory schedule of rates,” which would  
 17 be “no greater than rates BNSF offers to its own linehaul customers.” *Id.* at 1024. (alteration  
 18 omitted). But this Court held that “[t]he Panel’s comments of what it ‘expects’ and what BNSF  
 19 ‘could’ do provide little to work with in terms of concrete instructions. While recognizing  
 20 BNSF’s potential to misuse the standard, the Panel did not set forth any *remedy* for that  
 21 situation.” *Id.* (emphasis added). Likewise, the Court held, “[w]hat constitutes a ‘reasonable and  
 22 customary’ rate under the award is sufficiently ambiguous.” *Id.* at 1025. In the 2024 Remand  
 23 Award, the Panel found that despite its prior order requiring BNSF not to price discriminate  
 24

1 against competitors, BNSF was still engaged in “discriminatory conduct.” (Dkt. No. 24-1 at 10,  
 2 13.) In response to BNSF’s ongoing conduct and this Court’s order, the Panel did not invent a  
 3 schedule of rates out of whole cloth, but rather reached for a readily available measure of  
 4 “reasonable and customary” rates: the same rates BNSF charges UP at its other Pacific coast  
 5 ports, as measured in Switching Book 8005-E. (*Id.* at 13.) In this way, the Panel avoided  
 6 becoming a “rate setting body” itself, while still providing a definite and enforceable standard in  
 7 response to this Court’s order. At the same time, the Panel recognized that deviations from  
 8 Switching Book 8005-E might be necessary for “switching cost differences or competitive  
 9 considerations relevant to the purposes of this award,” and it provided a mechanism for the  
 10 Parties to resolve disputes on any such deviation. (*Id.*)

11       The Court finds that the Panel did not overstep either by designating final offer  
 12 arbitration as the method by which future disputes under the rate schedule would be resolved.  
 13 First, the Court finds that the Panel’s selection of final offer arbitration to resolve disputes is  
 14 consistent both with the Parties’ submissions and with the 2022 Final Award. In 2022, BNSF  
 15 *itself* proposed to the Panel implementation of an ADR process to “supplement the formal  
 16 WVFAA procedures . . . in the event disputes arise over the validity of BNSF’s market-based  
 17 rates.” (Dkt. No. 28 at 43.) The 2022 Final Award declined to adopt BNSF’s proposed remedy,  
 18 but suggested that something akin to final offer arbitration would be appropriate. The 2022 Final  
 19 Award stated:

20       While BNSF has proposed what it called “an engagement process,” intended to be more  
 21 expeditious and less formal than an arbitration, it does not appear that the parties have  
 22 come to agreement on such a process. It would be beyond the panel’s remit to fashion  
 23 one out of whole cloth. The parties could achieve an efficient process to resolve rate  
 24 disputes by submitting competing proposals to a pre-selected monitor who is authorized  
 to select only one of the proposals without altering the terms of the proposal selected.

(*Port of Vancouver I*, Dkt. No. 2-3 at 21) (internal citation omitted.)

1       Ultimately, this Court found that it would be necessary for the Panel to make some choice  
 2 as to resolving disputes about rate setting. The Court noted that the panel “recogniz[ed] BNSF’s  
 3 potential to misuse the standard” (with respect to setting equitable rates for UP traffic) but it “did  
 4 not set forth any *remedy* for that situation[.]” *Port of Vancouver USA*, 717 F. Supp. 3d at 1024  
 5 (emphasis added). Therefore, on remand, the Parties agreed for the Panel to answer the question  
 6 of “*how* to determine what constitutes a reasonable and customary rate” (Dkt. No. 27 at 7)  
 7 (emphasis added), as opposed to “*what* is the reasonable and customary rate”—contemplating  
 8 not just a singular answer as to rates, but a decisional rule or process for disputes. (*See id.* at 10.)  
 9 In other words, by selecting final offer arbitration as the mechanism for settling ongoing disputes  
 10 under the Switching Book rates, the Panel a) formally adopted a suggestion it had first made in  
 11 the 2022 Final Offer, and b) responded to this Court’s remand and the question posed by the  
 12 Parties. Further, as POV notes, nothing about the final offer arbitration process was directly  
 13 contrary to the WVFAA either, as Article IX of the agreement prohibited the arbitrator from  
 14 awarding “indirect, special, consequential, punitive or exemplary damages,” but was silent as to  
 15 other remedies. (Dkt. No. 27 at 6); *see Advest, Inc. v. McCarthy*, 914 F.2d 6, 10–11 (1st Cir.  
 16 1990) (Selya, J.) (“arbitrators possess latitude in crafting remedies as wide as that which they  
 17 possess in deciding cases. That leeway is at its zenith when, as here, the arbitration clause  
 18 imposes no limitations on choice of remedies”) (internal citations omitted); *Kenneth H. Hughes,*  
 19 *Inc. v. Aloha Tower Dev., Corp.*, 654 F. Supp. 2d 1142, 1148 (D. Haw. 2009) (arbitrator could  
 20 impose pre- and post-award interest as remedy when contract was silent as to that issue).

21       The Panel’s choice of remedy is also consistent with caselaw granting arbitrators broad  
 22 authority to fashion appropriate remedies. The Ninth Circuit has held that “[t]he remedy ordered  
 23 in an arbitration does not need to be specifically provided for in the agreements, as long as the  
 24

1 remedy is intended to provide an appropriate remedy to resolve all the disputes between the  
 2 parties.” *Medi-Soft, Inc. v. Royco, Inc.*, 21 Fed. Appx. 570, 572 (9th Cir. 2001); *see also*  
 3 *Timegate Studios, Inc. v. Southpeak Interactive, L.L.C.*, 713 F.3d 797, 807 (5th Cir. 2013)  
 4 (upholding arbitrator’s choice of remedy not expressly contemplated in the agreement because it  
 5 was “necessary to *preserve* the essence of the Agreement.”) Likewise, “[a]s long as the  
 6 arbitrator is *even arguably* construing or applying the contract and acting within the scope of his  
 7 authority, we cannot overturn his decision simply because it disagrees with his factual findings,  
 8 contract interpretation, or *choice of remedies*.” *Van Waters & Rogers Inc. v. Int'l Bhd. of*  
 9 *Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of Am., Loc. Union 70*, 913 F.2d 736, 739 (9th  
 10 Cir. 1990) (emphases added); *see also United Paperworkers Int'l Union, AFL-CIO v. Misco,*  
 11 *Inc.*, 484 U.S. 29, 41 (1987) (“though the arbitrator's decision must draw its essence from the  
 12 agreement, he ‘is to bring his informed judgment to bear in order to reach a fair solution of a  
 13 problem. *This is especially true when it comes to formulating remedies.*’”); *Executone Info. Sys.,*  
 14 *Inc. v. Davis*, 26 F.3d 1314, 1325 (5th Cir. 1994) (“the arbitrator's selection of a particular  
 15 remedy is given even more deference than his reading of the underlying contract . . . the remedy  
 16 lies beyond the arbitrator's jurisdiction only if ‘there is no rational way to explain the remedy  
 17 handed down by the arbitrator as a logical means of furthering the aims of the contract.’”);  
 18 *Advest*, 914 F.2d at 10–11. In providing for final offer arbitration, the Panel intended to provide  
 19 a mechanism to resolve any remaining disputes that may arise in implementing and adjusting the  
 20 Switching Book 8005-E rates, and the Panel was at least “arguably” constructing the contract  
 21 and acting within its authority in choosing that remedy.

22       In sum, the Court finds no error in the Panel’s treatment of rates that would warrant  
 23 vacatur.  
 24

1           **C. The Panel Issued a Sufficiently Reasoned Ruling as to Commercial Access**

2           BNSF argues that the Panel failed to issue a reasoned award with respect to its holding on  
 3 the commercial access requirement. (*See* Dkt. No. 21 at 22.) The WVFAA requires the  
 4 arbitrator to provide “the reasoning for such decision or award in writing.” (*Id.*, quoting  
 5 WVFAA art. IX, § 4, emphasis omitted; *see also* Dkt. No. 22 at 22.) The Court finds that the  
 6 Panel’s reasoning is sufficient.

7           Over the course of this dispute, BNSF has argued that its obligation to ensure  
 8 competitive access to the port is limited by Exhibit F to the WVFAA, which includes rates that  
 9 apply only to Terminals 4 and 5, and is referenced in Section 3.A.(iii).(b) of the agreement. *See*  
 10 *Port of Vancouver*, 717 F.Supp.3d at 1022. The Panel has repeatedly rejected BNSF’s reading of  
 11 the agreement on this issue, first in the 2022 Partial Final Award, which stated, “The panel finds  
 12 BNSF’s arguments unpersuasive. First, the WVFAA read in its entirety appears to contemplate  
 13 competitive access to the entire port (with the exceptions noted in Article III Section 3 A (iii)).”  
 14 (*Port of Vancouver I*, Dkt. No. 2-2 at 4.) The Panel then repeated this statement in the 2022  
 15 Final Award. (*See Port of Vancouver I*, Dkt. No. 2-3 at 18.) But this Court held that more  
 16 reasoning was needed, as the Panel failed to explain what “access to the entire Port” meant, and  
 17 failed to interpret “the exception BNSF hangs its hat on.” *Port of Vancouver*, 717 F.Supp.3d at  
 18 1025. On remand, the Parties asked the Panel to clarify “What did the Panel mean by ‘access to  
 19 the entire Port (with the exceptions noted in Article III § 3 A (iii),’ and whether that included  
 20 ‘shippers located at Terminals 2 and 3[.]’” (Dkt. No. 27 at 7.).<sup>1</sup> BNSF faults the Panel for

21  
 22           <sup>1</sup> Under Article III, Section 3.A of the agreement, “BNSF agrees to offer all Rail Customers  
 23 Commercial Access to UP for so long as the Port is not in default under this Agreement.” (Dkt.  
 24 No. 24-1 at 14.) The term “rail customer” is defined in Article III, Section 3.A.(iii), as follows:

1 “simply account[ing], in a terse six-sentence passage” that it was “rejecting BNSF’s  
 2 interpretation of the WVFAA.” (Dkt. No. 21 at 24.)

3 But under relevant precedents, the Panel’s reasoning need not have been exhaustive. The  
 4 Ninth Circuit has held that where the parties have contracted for an arbitrator to provide findings  
 5 of fact and conclusions of law, and the arbitrator fails to do so at all, the arbitrator exceeds their  
 6 authority under 9 U.S.C. § 10(d), warranting vacatur. *W. Emps. Ins. Co. v. Jefferies & Co.*, 958  
 7 F.2d 258, 261 (9th Cir. 1992). Short of that, Ninth Circuit precedent does not call for vacatur  
 8 when an arbitrator’s reasoning is deficient.<sup>2</sup> See *Rain CII Carbon, LLC v. ConocoPhillips Co.*,  
 9 674 F.3d 469, 474 (5th Cir. 2012) (distinguishing a case where the parties had only bargained for  
 10 a “reasoned award,” from *Jefferies*, where the parties bargained for findings of fact and  
 11 conclusions of law); see also *Cat Charter, LLC v. Schurtenberger*, 646 F.3d 836, 844 (11th Cir.  
 12 2011) (observing that “the varying forms of awards may be considered along a ‘spectrum of  
 13 increasingly reasoned awards,’ with a ‘standard award’ requiring the least explanation and

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 15  
 16       **“Rail Customers”** shall mean rail freight customers owning, controlling and directing in  
 17       their absolute discretion (i.e., no brokers of rail transportation service, etc.,), the terms of  
 18       freight service for freight originating or terminating at rail accessible facilities located  
 19       now or in the future on POV Property, excepting any such customers (a) with the ability  
 20       to receive rail service from UP pursuant to written agreements in effect between BNSF  
 21       and UP as of the Effective Date of this Agreement; (b) shipping commodities and/or  
 22       equipment expressly excluded, with no rates established, or not addressed in the rate  
 23       schedule attached as Exhibit F; or (c) originating or terminating freight at a new  
 24       transload facility which may be established on the Property unless BNSF shall, in its  
 25       reasonable discretion, agree otherwise.

26 (Id.; see also Dkt. No. 22 at 36 (Exhibit F).)

27       <sup>2</sup> Indeed, the Ninth Circuit has stated that “[a]rbitrators have no obligation ... to give their  
 28       reasons for an award’ at all.” *Stead Motors of Walnut Creek v. Auto. Machinists Lodge No.*  
 29       *1173, Int'l Ass'n of Machinists & Aerospace Workers*, 886 F.2d 1200, 1206 (9th Cir. 1989). But  
 30       here, the Parties’ contract does require at least *some* reasoning.

1 ‘findings of fact and conclusions of law’ requiring the most.”) Other circuits have attempted to  
 2 define the term “reasoned award.” The Second Circuit stated:

3 A reasoned award includes something short of findings of fact and conclusions of law but  
 4 more than a simple result. It requires something more than a line or two of unexplained  
 5 conclusions, but something less than full findings of fact and conclusions of law on each  
 6 issue raised before the panel. A reasoned award sets forth the basic reasoning of the  
 7 arbitral panel on the central issue or issues raised before it. It need not delve into every  
 8 argument made by the parties.

9         *Smarter Tools Inc.*, 57 F.4th at 382–383 (cleaned up). This Court has likewise held that a  
 10 “reasoned award is something short of findings and conclusions but more than a simple result.”  
 11         *Olson v. Harland Clarke Corp.*, No. C11-5585 BHS, 2014 WL 2589453, at \*1 (W.D. Wash.  
 12 June 10, 2014), *aff'd*, 676 F. App'x 635 (9th Cir. 2017) (quoting *Sarofim v. Trust Co. of the W.*,  
 13 440 F.3d 213, 215 n. 1 (5th Cir.2006)). Here, the Parties clearly bargained for a reasoned award,  
 14 and they specifically asked the Panel on remand to explain what it meant by ““access to the  
 15 entire Port (with the exceptions noted in Article III § 3 A (iii),’ and whether that included  
 16 ‘shippers located at Terminals 2 and 3.’” (Dkt. No. 27 at 7.) But they did not ask for findings of  
 17 fact and conclusions of law.

18         Turning to the text of the 2024 Remand Award, the Court finds that it “sets forth the  
 19 basic reasoning of the arbitral panel on the central issue or issues raised before it” and is thus a  
 20 sufficiently “reasoned award.” As to commercial access, the 2024 Remand Award stated:

21         The Panel noted in its Partial Final Award that the “WFVAA read in its entirety appears  
 22 to contemplate competitive access to the entire port.”] For several reasons, the Panel  
 23 does not find that subclause (b) of Section 3.A.(iii) applies only to the terminal areas  
 24 referenced in Exhibit F. On that basis, the Panel further clarifies that the Final Award  
 granted Commercial Access to all customers in the Port except those excluded by Section  
 3.A.(iii) (a), (b), or (c), when Exhibit F is read to apply only to Terminals 4 & 5.

25         (Dkt. No. 24-1 at 15.) The Court finds this passage, while short, adequately addresses the central  
 26 issues. In this passage, the Panel reaffirmed that the WFVAA when read in its entirety

1 contemplates competitive access to the entire Port. In that vein, it then found subclause (b) of  
 2 Section 3.A.(iii) applies to all terminal areas, not just the terminal areas referenced in Exhibit F,  
 3 even assuming Exhibit F applies only to terminals 4 & 5. Based on the finding that subclause (b)  
 4 applies to all terminals, commercial access was granted to all customers in the Port except those  
 5 excluded in subclauses (a), (b), or (c), even when Exhibit F is read to apply only to terminals 4 &  
 6 5. The Panel's brief reasoning addresses the questions posed by the Court and Parties, and it is  
 7 more than a "simple result." Though further reasoning could have been helpful, it was not  
 8 required. As the Eleventh Circuit stated:

9 To be sure, the Panel could have provided more. But again, had the parties wished for a  
 10 greater explanation, they could have requested that the Panel provide findings of fact and  
 11 conclusions of law; to this court, the statement quoted above is greater than what is  
 12 required in a "standard award," and that is all we need decide.

13 *Cat Charter, LLC*, 646 F.3d at 845. At a minimum, the Panel's explanation is not so devoid of  
 14 reasoning that vacatur is appropriate.

#### 15 **D. The Panel Did Not Exceed Its Authority with Respect to Alien Cars**

16 The Panel clarified its prior ruling with respect to alien cars. In the 2022 Final Award,  
 17 the Panel decisively rejected BNSF's position that the WVFAA allows it to use POV property  
 18 for non-Port purposes. The Panel stated:  
 19

20 [A]t a fundamental level, BNSF's use of Port property for non-Port purposes is  
 21 inconsistent with access to the Port by two Class I railroads which plainly emerges as  
 22 central to both parties' intent and understanding in agreeing to the WVFAA. BNSF's use  
 23 of POV trackage to store rail cars not related to deliveries to or from the Port could  
 24 displace or disrupt the potential availability of that trackage to accommodate deliveries to  
 or from UP. POV's interest in avoiding BNSF's storage of alien rail cars without  
 compensation is obvious. . . .

The panel finds that BNSF overreads the language of the WVFAA in asserting that  
 BNSF's use of POV trackage is essentially divorced from traffic related to POV or its  
 tenants. It may well be that in switching rail cars on POV trackage some rail cars not  
 destined for POV tenants may from time to time be included in switching cars. But

1 BNSF’s use of POV trackage appears far more extensive, including rail cars of  
 2 essentially every description and for other than limited or short periods.  
 3

4 (Port of Vancouver I, Dkt. No. 2-3 at 23–24.) However, the Panel rejected POV’s proposed rate  
 5 of compensation for BNSF’s past use of POV property for alien cars as excessive, instead  
 6 settling on BNSF’s proposed rate of \$7 per day. (*Id.* at 25.)  
 7

8 The Court found that the Panel needed to address several issues that remained unresolved  
 9 with respect to alien cars. While the Panel clearly “interpreted the contract to foreclose BNSF  
 10 from storing alien cars on POV property” its language stating that alien cars may “from time to  
 11 time” exist on the property left open the question of “whether the presence of *any* alien car  
 12 violates the agreement.” Port of Vancouver USA, 717 F. Supp. 3d at 1015–1026. Further, the  
 13 Panel did not specify “how many alien cars BNSF is permitted to keep on the property, whether  
 14 it incurs storage rates for those cars, and whether the rate is \$7 [applicable] in the future.” *Id.* at  
 15 1026. Based on the Court’s remand, the Parties asked the Panel to clarify, “[w]hether, under  
 16 what circumstances, and to what extent BNSF is permitted to bring [alien] rail cars on to Port  
 17 property,’ and if so ‘was the \$7 per car damages established by the Panel intended to apply  
 18 prospectively.’” (Dkt. No. 27 at 8.)  
 19

20 The Panel’s answer to these questions was unambiguous. The 2024 Remand Award held  
 21 that “the WVFAA does not permit BNSF to *intentionally* bring alien cars onto Port property or to  
 22 store them there.” (Dkt. No. 24-1 at 15) (emphasis added). The Panel clarified that its prior  
 23 statement that “some rail cars not destined for POV tenants may from time to time be included  
 24 in switching cars’ merely acknowledged that it was likely that alien cars would occasionally and  
 inadvertently end up on Port property.” (*Id.*) The Panel further clarified that it “did not intend  
 the \$7 per car rate established in the Final Award to apply after the date of the Final Award”—

1 and that any prospective relief for violations falls outside the scope of the 2022 Final Order.

2 (*Id.*)

3 BNSF now argues that the Panel impermissibly reversed itself by initially holding that  
 4 alien cars were allowed for ““short periods’ when ‘included in switching cars”” but subsequently  
 5 holding that alien cars are prohibited “for any reason or any period of time.” (See Dkt. No. 21 at  
 6 26.) The Court disagrees that the Panel’s decisions are inconsistent. The 2022 Final Award held  
 7 that the WVFAA did not allow for alien cars, but acknowledged the possibility of inadvertent  
 8 lapses. At the direction of the Court and Parties, the 2024 Remand Award clarified that such  
 9 language should not be read as a grant of permission for BNSF to intentionally bring alien cars  
 10 onto POV property. In other words, both opinions hold that BNSF cannot *intentionally* bring  
 11 alien cars onto POV property for any period of time, and they are consistent on that point. The  
 12 Panel further answered the Court and Parties’ question regarding prospective application of the  
 13 \$7 per day rate, holding that the rate does not apply prospectively. Nothing more is required.<sup>3</sup>

#### 14 V CONCLUSION

15 The FAA and applicable caselaw set out a highly deferential standard for confirmation of  
 16 arbitration awards. Nonetheless, in a previous iteration of this case, this Court found that an  
 17 arbitral award was too vague and indefinite for judicial enforcement. The Parties returned to the  
 18 same arbitration Panel seeking clarification of its prior award in response to the Court’s order,  
 19 and the Panel provided the necessary clarifications. Applying the deferential standard of review,  
 20 the Court finds no basis to vacate the clarified award. To this point, BNSF has apparently

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21  
 22  
 23 <sup>3</sup> BNSF argues that after vacating the award, this Court should remand to a new arbitration panel.  
 24 (Dkt. No. 21 at 27.) Because the Court denies the motion to vacate, it does not reach this argument.

1 avoided compliance with the Panel's directive to provide nondiscriminatory rates to its  
2 competitor, and its continued objections to enforcement are unpersuasive.

3 For those reasons, the Court GRANTS the Motion to Confirm (Dkt. No. 24) and DENIES  
4 the Motion to Vacate (Dkt. No. 21.)

5

6 Dated this 26th day of March, 2025.

7

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David G. Estudillo  
United States District Judge